

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JUDGE GUBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

TUESDAY.....JULY 16, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading matter.

Prosecution of the War for the Emancipation of the Slaves.

The following choice extracts are copied from the *Independent*, published in the city of New York, edited by his saintly Reverence, Henry Ward Beecher. This wicked, brutal and bloody programme, drawn out by the hand of a disciple of the Prince of Peace, whose mission was proclaimed by legions of Angels to be—"Peace on earth, good will among men," was published but a short time before the meeting of Congress, as if for the very purpose of strengthening the policy of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, looking to the same objects here proposed by Beecher, the Pious. Accordingly, Lincoln's message plainly avowed the policy of elevating the negro race to the rank of equality with the white race, as indispensable to the very existence of the government, or, in other words, that the government would be destroyed unless slavery should be abolished and the blacks placed on a footing of equality with the whites. We have demonstrated this in the Yeoman by the clearest evidence. But let us return to Beecher's programme. Here it is:

"The grand result—the only solution of the question—is fast coming up: the emancipation of the slaves by the nation. What other escape is there from our difficulties? Why should not our people and our statesmen look it fairly in the face?"

"The South is far stronger and better supplied than we suppose. She is in earnest. She believes herself bitterly wronged. She is not likely to think herself less so after black-ade and a campaign. She is encouraged by the base sympathy of England. She never could feel any surety for slavery in another Union with us. She hates us."

"Evidently, there is but one path to safety and victory—one to a permanent settlement—one to the quiet or subjugation of the South. Do not fear it! Look it boldly in the face—namely: the emancipation of the slaves."

"Let our armies, as a 'military necessity,' and strategic aid, declare 'freedom' to all, and in a moment we have an army of 4,000,000 human beings on our side—allies in every house and on every plantation. The enemy is demoralized. Panic sweeps through the Southern land. Here is a foe more dreadful than Northern armies."

"Fighting so near our own forces, we may hope the revengeful feelings of these poor oppressed creatures would be restrained. Still, there would inevitably be desolation and destruction, sweeping like a tempest over the Southern land. And it would be just. These men have borne the wrongs of centuries, and why should not their uprising be bloody? Let them have their freedom if they can win it—even though it be over the corpses of their masters and the ashes of their homesteads. After this tempest of fire and havoc would arise a better era for the South. Free laborers would pour in; wasted fields would be cultivated by new hands; ruined cities would be built up by Northern capital and industry, and the problem and the task for the civilization of the coming age would be the education and preparation of four millions of blacks—perhaps through some system of apprenticeship—for the rights and privileges of free laborers."

"For such a glorious result, even if it come through tears and blood, do we devoutly pray."

"The emancipation of slaves by the nation" Not by the free will of the people of the slave States, but "by the nation." Not by moral suasion, but by force. Not by the ballot-box, but by the sword. Not by the consent and action of those who alone have the moral and political jurisdiction over the subject-matter, but by the dictation of those who have neither moral nor political jurisdiction over it. Not by those whose experience, from contact with the institution of slavery, qualifies them to deal with it judiciously, but by outsiders, perverted by prejudice, inflamed by hatred of the Southern people, and adduced by a fierce and furious fanaticism. Not by any deliberative, legislative, or judicial process, but by the violent and bloody process of war. Such is Beecher's bloody and diabolical scheme, and Lincoln's message substantially adopts it and demands four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars to carry out the diabolical programme. It is the practical consequence of the irrepressible Conflict theory hitherto announced by Lincoln and Seward, and urged on by their followers of the Black Republican party, and aided and abetted by their allies nominally belonging to other parties. It is a consummation secretly prayed for, and clandestinely promoted, as we conscientiously believe, by many, (not all,) of the hordes of Yankee editors, Yankee schoolmasters, Yankee lawyers, and Yankee emissaries, by whom Kentucky's generous confidence and hospitality have been so treacherously and atrociously abused.

This horrid and hideous scheme, now so boldly urged on in the Northern pulpit, press, rostrum, and forum, is an ominous illustration of the faith and honor of Northern Black Republicanism, its disclaimers of any design to interfere, by acts of Congress, with slavery in the States. By acts of Congress, indeed! O, no! But the thing is to be more summarily and suddenly done by acts of war, as the sudden effect of a war brought on without authority of Congress; prosecuted by armies illegally levied. No interference of Congress with slavery in the States in that! But nevertheless, the scheme is announced to Congress in the Usurper's message, in which, speaking of his purpose in prosecuting his war against the South, he says:

"It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all, to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of the government, for whose existence we contend."

There is Lincoln's corroboration of Beecher's wicked and bloody plans!

But let us analyze further the programme of Beecher. There is but one path, he says, to safety and victory—but one path to a permanent settlement—but one path to the quiet or subjugation of the South; and that path lies through the emancipation of the slaves. The only quiet to be accorded to the South is in her "subjugation"; and his fellow-fanatics and madmen are invoked not to fear the prosecution and consummation of a conquest, which will lay the whites of the South in the dust and liberate four million blacks! This is to be done, not by any gradual process, prescribed by legislation, and adapted to circumstances, but as a "military necessity," and with the cumulative object of adding four million black allies to the Black Republican Army of coercion—"allies in every house and on every plantation;" and to the South these allies are "a foe more dreadful than Northern armies." The revengeful feelings of these black allies, fighting so near the pious forces of the North, Beecher hypocritically hopes, would be restrained; but even if they should carry desolation and destruction over the Southern land, the cloven footed devil immediately says—"it would be just!" But the Yankee peeps out instinctively upon this view of the result. The Southern lands desolated by the allied arms of Black Republicans and Black Africans, even though it be over the corpses of masters and the ashes of their homesteads, are to be immediately occupied by "free laborers" of the North, who are to enjoy the fruits of the cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco plantations of the slaughtered owners, and, under the pretense of educating and civilizing four million of slaves, to make them fit for freedom, they are to institute a new system of slavery, under the fraudulent name of an "apprenticeship," all to be operated for the benefit of Yankee masters. That's the pious scheme of the saintly Beecher! And, "for such a glorious result, even if it come through tears and blood," says this meek follower of Jesus, "do we devoutly pray."

Comment on this atrocious scheme, addressed to Kentuckians, would be a gratuitous insult to their understanding and their manhood.

The Louisville Journal is terrified in order to introduce Lincoln's reign of Terror into Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday was terribly exercised. The perturbed spirit of the editor was wild and frantic with fright, as the guilty Machbeth. The air, to his distorted vision, was filled with daggers pointed at his own throat. The bloody business in which he was himself engaged informed his frenzied sight. He had been looking at the filthy witness of his own red hands. It was all this that peopled the gloom of his guilty sanctum with visions of terrible secessionists, and made him dread a peril near at hand. To allay his terrors, let us kindly assure him that the ghosts of Banquo which so affright his soul, are only ghosts of his own conjuring; or, in other words, that the charges which he makes of terrible designs entertained by Kentucky secessionists, are groundless, and cannot be supported by any reliable evidence. In all the length and breadth of Kentucky—we say it earnestly and sincerely—we do not know a single secessionist, in the sense of the Journal—not one. There may be some who entertain the theoretic opinion that secession is a sound doctrine, and under some circumstances would be wise action, just as there are some of the Journal school, who entertain the opposite theory of Lincoln, that the Federal Government is a consolidated empire, in which State lines and State rights are virtually obliterated. But we repeat, that we have no knowledge or belief, that any citizen of Kentucky contemplates, by any act of force, or violence, or political strategy, the withdrawal of Kentucky from the Union. The States rights men of Kentucky are not madmen. The very principles they advocate, exact from themselves an earnest and honest reverence for and obedience to the will of a majority of the people of the State. They never did contemplate, they do not now contemplate, and they never will consummate any action, not sanctioned by the clear and conclusive expression of the people's will, lawfully ascertained. It is a grievous slander to impute other designs to them. They recognize the recent expressions of public sentiment as conclusive that the people of Kentucky desire to maintain the attitude of armed neutrality; and, though they plainly see the evidence that Lincoln refuses to respect this attitude, and that the Journal is preparing to justify its violation by the Usurper, the States Rights men will preserve their loyalty to Kentucky's chosen policy, till it be violated palpably and unendurably by others. The Journal is wickedly endeavoring to instigate the Governor or some party of States Rights men, to some act of folly or violence, in order to afford Lincoln a pretext for taking military possession of the State, and itself a pretext for justifying such a violation of our neutrality. That's the truth of the matter.

The States Rights party of Jefferson county have nominated Ex-Governor Chas. S. Morehead as their candidate for the House of Representatives. George W. Ewing, Esq., is the States Rights candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives in Logan.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.—The number of armed vessels employed by Lincoln in enforcing his unconstitutional blockade of Southern ports, is 34, together with three store ships, the whole carrying 726 guns, 10,113 men, and 50,229 tons, most of which, we have no doubt, will be captured or sunk before this war will be ended.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, is dead. The Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the Executive chair.

To the Candidates for the Legislature.

1. Are you in favor of the prosecution of the civil war between the North and South, for the objects avowed in Lincoln's message?

2. Are you in favor of voting 400,000 men and \$400,000,000, demanded by Lincoln, for the prosecution of this war?

3. Are you in favor of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* at the will of the President, and to be exercised by his military subordinates at their discretion, without authority of Congress?

4. Do you approve the establishment of military rule, over the head of civil authority in our cities, as has been done in Baltimore?

5. Do you justify the suppression of the right of petition and the seizure of private papers, as has been done in New York?

6. Do you approve the suppression of the right of speech and the press, by military order and force, as has been perpetrated in St. Louis?

7. Do you sanction the seizure of the telegraphic lines and dispatches, and the violation of private communications for years past, as has been done by order of Lincoln's government?

8. Do you justify the violation of correspondence through the mails and the diversion of letters from their proper destination to the Dead Letter office at Washington, to be there opened and destroyed, at the will of the department, as its orders require?

9. Do you approve the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the embargo laid upon the lawful commerce of Kentucky, by order of Lincoln's government?

10. Do you approve the distribution of arms taken from the national arsenals, and given to selected private citizens, belonging to no lawful military organizations, under pledges or oaths as to their use, as has been done in Kentucky under the order or permission of Lincoln?

11. Do you adhere to the position of armed neutrality assumed by Kentucky?

12. Do you understand that the neutrality of Kentucky is such as forbids either belligerent in the existing war setting foot with hostile forces and intent on our soil? Would you expel the forces of either or both; or expel the forces of one and admit those of the other?

13. Are you willing that Kentucky shall assume and pay her proportion of the expenses of the war, to be collected by direct taxation or otherwise?

14. Are you in favor of ending the war and re-establishing peace and friendly relations between the belligerent parties, by recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and making treaties of amity and commerce with them?

15. Do you believe the Union can be reconstructed by force of arms, and that the South can be or ought to be conquered and subjugated, and compelled, if compulsion were possible, to remain members of a Union formed by voluntary association?

The people desire and should require answers to these and cognate questions from all their candidates for the Legislature.

JO HOLT.—This recent Kentuckian, who made himself a resident of Maryland in order the better to favor his chances for an office under Buchanan, has returned to Kentucky with a similar design in view of an office under Lincoln. He made a dimesy gaw speech at Louisville, last Saturday night, in which he fully justified Lincoln's coercive war; called on Kentucky to exhaust her resources of men and money to achieve the subjugation of the South; descended to the littleness of uttering a disparaging personal philippic against Gov. Magoffin; and elaborately denounced Kentucky's attitude of neutrality. At the close of the speech, the admiring co-submissionists present, adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Holt, and praying him to return to the public service. His speech was intended, we have no doubt, to commend himself to Lincoln, and with the Louisville resolutions in his pocket, he will return to Washington and demand some high place from the dispenser of patronage, and will probably be gratified. He has debased himself enough to merit the favor of the Usurper. The Journal takes him to task for his assault upon Kentucky neutrality; but still, in publishing the speech, calls it a glorious outburst of patriotism. All this is bosh. The Louisville Journal is virtually on Holt's ground as to neutrality and will soon openly assume it. Its attempts to instigate a violation of neutrality, in order to give Lincoln a pretext for invading Kentucky, justifies our suspicion.

The editor of the Yeoman persists in calling Lincoln "the usurper." Who, according to his notion, is our legitimate President? Jeff Davis or John C. Breckinridge or Thos. B. Stevenson?—*Lon. Journal.*

The "editor of the Yeoman" replies, that neither Lincoln, nor Jeff Davis, nor John C. Breckinridge, nor Thos. B. Stevenson is "legitimate President" of the United States. Lincoln, in contemplation of elementary law, has abdicated the office to which he was constitutionally elected, by assuming the functions of Congress and setting at naught the authority of the Judiciary; and neither Davis, nor Breckinridge, nor Stevenson, nor any other citizen, so far as we know or believe, has assumed to be "legitimate President" in place of the abdicated President and acting Usurper. Our view of it is, that if we had a faithful House of Representatives, Lincoln would be impeached, and if we had a faithful Senate, he would be tried and convicted, and expelled from office; and that then Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President, would become legitimate President of the United States. Is the Journal satisfactorily answered?

RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of last Saturday demands that 10,000 troops from each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, instead of being sent to the seat of war in Virginia, be held in readiness to march into Kentucky at a day's notice. This is a sample of Lincoln's respect for Kentucky neutrality; for we have no doubt that this feeler of the *Gazette* only foreshadows the transfer of 30,000 soldiers into Kentucky for coercive purposes; and we have as little doubt that the Louisville Journal and Democrat will justify the invasion and swear it is no violation of Kentucky neutrality.

Seward and Lincoln—Humburgery and Perfidy

Seward, in one or more speeches last winter, even after the secession of South Carolina, and in face of the threatened secession of other States, made light of the serious matter, and flippantly promised an adjustment of the national troubles, and the re-establishment of the Union in a few days. Seward's man, Lincoln, in his inaugural, held out the idea, which deceived many but did not delude all, that his administration would be a peaceful one; and, to impress this idea on the country, while secretly making his coercive preparations, permitted a statement to go to the public uncontradicted, and which in fact was founded on his own personal assurances, that he would withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter. The newspaper organs supporting his administration, the Cincinnati *Gazette* among them, virtually admitted that Lincoln had determined to withdraw the garrison by condemning the measure as a matter of policy, justifying it in the view of a military necessity. All this, as it turned out, was deliberate, perfidious trickery, played off to gain time for doing what has since been done. While the hopeful friends of peace were credulously waiting for the withdrawal of the garrison, Lincoln was secretly but actively preparing armies and navies not only to hold Fort Sumter, but to coerce the South. The public know the rest. Lincoln did not withdraw, and his friends now impudently say never meant to withdraw the garrison. War inevitably followed—for war was necessary to achieve, according to the delusory hopes of its authors, the compulsory abolition of slavery. And Lincoln and his man Seward, or Seward and his man, Lincoln, stand convicted before the world, the one as a humbugging statesman, and the other as a perfidious ruler, false-hearted and treacherous as a Stuart, a Hapsburg, or a Comanche.

The Louisville Democrat attempts to break the force of the Yeoman's charge that the lawless distribution of arms from the national arsenals is a felonious embezzlement, and thinks it "cool" that we should call on the District Attorney to perform his official duty in the premises! The coolness of our call, according to the Democrat, consists in this—that we "but very recently contended that there was no Federal government to which Kentucky owed allegiance." Well, let it be granted, for argument's sake, that we did so contend. We certainly did contend that Lincoln had violated the Constitution and laws, and usurped functions which the Constitution vested in Congress. All this is now admitted by Lincoln, by Congress, and by all candid men. Lincoln, therefore, stands before the world an acknowledged usurper; and none the less so because he urges the old tyrant's plea of "necessity." Does any one owe allegiance to a Usurper? Let the Democrat answer that. But suppose we erred in arguing that Lincoln was a usurper—suppose we erred in assuming that the President, having abdicated his constitutional powers and usurped powers denied him by the Constitution, and that therefore there was no legal government in existence—suppose we erred in defining government as a lawful rule—suppose we erred in saying that nobody owed obedience to the lawless rule of a usurper—suppose all this, does it release the District Attorney from the performance of his official duty? If that functionary can show law for the distribution of Federal arms in the way it has been done, he may not feel it his duty to prosecute those concerned in the transaction. If he cannot show law for it, we hold that it is his sworn duty to prosecute the offenders. Nor can the Democrat refute this position, even if it could show, as it cannot, that we have erred in denouncing Lincoln as a Usurper. The Democrat's futile attempt to saddle an inconsistency on us, is a virtual admission of the truth and force of our charge that the "Lincoln guns" were illegally embezzled from the national arsenals, and honest history will so record and perpetuate the transaction.

The War News.

A strong detachment of Gen. McClellan's forces, under Gen. Rosecrans, attacked a small force of Virginians under Col. Pegram, at Rich Mountain, and, by superiority of numbers and longer range of artillery, defeated them. The disparity of forces in the engagement was as 4000 to 800. The dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday report 131 dead Virginians on the field, and that Col. Pegram had tendered a surrender which was accepted.

Gen. Johnston and Gen. Patterson still remain encamped within a few miles of each other, the latter at Martinsburg. Johnston is reported to have sent a flag to Patterson requesting the latter to remove the women and children from the town, which was declined. The inference is that Patterson is afraid to attack Johnston's trenches, and that he entrenches himself against Johnston's assault behind female crinolines!

Nothing further reliably definite from Missouri.

[For the Yeoman.] TO MISS AGGIE.

There lives a fair maiden where thoroughfares meet,
A conservatory laden with flowers so sweet,
A cottage o'er shaded with green wood and fruit,
Where is trained by a matron the young idea to shoot.
This fairest of maidens, and bright as the spring,
Through green wood and flowers, like bird on the wing,
Refreshes her spirits by all she can find—
For the fountains of pleasure lay deep in her mind.
The gray of the morning has scarce time to peep,
Before she awakes from her infant like sleep,
And vies with the humming-bird honey to sip
From flowers so gay that have painted her lip.
When fashion and wealth, the giddy and gay,
Each pause in their walk in passing that way,
And stop for a while in wonder to gaze,
And unconsciously join in her sweet song of praise,
As in devotional fervor she constantly sings,
And would be an angel had she the wings,
She looks through Time's vista to perennial day,
When freed from the fetters of her beautiful clay,
To where spirits like hers eternally stand,
Singing anthems of praise, with palms in their hands.
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., July 8, 1861.

The Louisville Journal, with a ludicrous strut of infallibility, has performed the imaginary feat of proving our logic to be no logic at all. By imputing to us an assumption we never asserted, and by quoting something we had said on some subject, in contrast with something we had said on another subject, it claims to have achieved a triumphant victory in discussion, and crows as cheerily as a little bantam. There was no inconsistency in the views of the Yeoman, candidly considered from the standpoint from which they were taken, and looking to the objects to which they were respectively directed. But each of the articles in question did corner the Journal, and it seeks escape by the futile attempt to make one answer the other. Let our valiant debator answer the points of each article, and then crow. But if it prefers such a cheap victory as it claims in this case, it would be unkind in us to deny it a childish enjoyment, since it costs us nothing.

SUBSERVENCY.—Lincoln asked Congress for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 of money. Congress promptly voted him 500,000 men and \$500,000,000 of money. Much of this is mere gas. Whence will the men and money come? And if they should be forthcoming, what will be the result? Can the South be subjugated and the Union reconstructed by the use of men and money? Never! The men will be decimated and the money wasted in profligate contracts to enrich speculating contractors; and after all, the restoration of the Union will be more impracticable than now. Will it never be learned that the Union, formed by the voluntary association of States, can only be kept together, and only restored, when broken, by their voluntary, not enforced, consent? The grant by Congress of such gigantic numbers of men and amounts of money, instead of terrifying the Southern people, will only make them the more determined to resist and repel northern aggression and invasion. The courage and resolution of the Southern people will be invigorated by every attempt to terrify or subdue them.

CAPT. GEORGE B. HUNT.—This young gentleman, a son of Maj. Wm. Hunt of Washington county, Miss., but a summer resident of this city, is now at Volney, Tenn., in command of a company of volunteers composed entirely of Irishmen, organized at Greenville, Miss. Capt. Hunt is a gallant young gentleman, and we expect to hear a good account from him.

THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS VIOLATED BY THE USURPER'S MILITARY SUBORDINATES.—On the 12th inst. about four hundred of Col. McNeill's regiment, reserve corps, visited the *State Journal* office at St. Louis, and removed the type, paper, &c., and read an order from Gen. Lyon, prohibiting the further publication of that newspaper! This is as flagrant a violation of constitutional rights as any that could be perpetrated or conceived. Yet there are submission organs in Kentucky that dare not denounce it, even if they do not approve and justify it. We are drifting on to a state of despotism and anarchy more inextinguishable than that which prevailed under the reign of the Stuarts.

Convenient Homage to the Flag.

Said old Erasmus, after visiting the shrine of Thomas a Becket, and witnessing the devotion of the Pilgrims before the relics of the saint, "These hypocrites kiss the old shoes and handkerchiefs of the saints, and they neglect the teachings of their books, which are the more holy and valuable relics. They venerate their shirts and cloths, but leave their writings to be devoured by rats and vermin." How strikingly (pertinently remarks the N. Y. News) all this applies to the sudden veneration of our Republican devotees for the flag of our Union—that flag which our fathers gave us. They worship the relic now, while all along they have despised the teachings of the patriots who left us that flag. Let it be remembered that this devotion for our flag has only arisen within a brief period of time, and since its folds have been unfurled in this unscrupulous war for the subjugation of the South and the extinguishment of slavery. This war party, under all disguises, whether wearing the name of Federalists, Free-soilers, or Abolitionists, have used every effort to disgrace that flag. In the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico, they would have rejoiced had it been struck to a foreign foe. During the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns, Republicans in many parts of the North would only parade behind a banner where all the stars representing the South were left out; and in Canton, New York, the only national flag to be found, when the flag mania reached there, was in a Democratic hotel—all the rest were those mutilated flags. Now, however, when they think that flag is to be unfurled in a crusade against the South, "to lift the artificial weight from the shoulders of all men," then they rally with great devotion beneath its folds; and even a fanatical journalist, whose columns have been filled with vile abuse of that flag, is crouching with all the devotion of a Brahmin before Vishnu, beneath its folds. What wretched hypocrisy is, after all, such devotion for the flag of our Union!

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.
Editors Yeoman:
In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.
May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.
Feb 16 w&tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

News Depot.
We are gratified to learn that our neighbor, J. D. POLLARD, across the way, in the "Old Bank Building" has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia weekly papers, pictorials &c., together with all of the Louisville and Cincinnati daily morning papers, and the Louisville evening papers, and will have them for sale at his counter on and after Monday, July 15th. Give him a call, and patronize one of your own citizens.
July 13 t-w

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to see goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
Sign of the Eagle, A CONERY.
June 1 t-w

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17 w&t-w

EDGAR KEENE,.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Feb 25 w&t-w MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. B. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
W. B. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 tf.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Proclamation by the Governor
To the Sheriff of Jefferson county:
WHEREAS, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, Senator elect from the Second District composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards of the city of Louisville, has resigned said office;
Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that a Senatorial District composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the city of Louisville, at the several places of voting thereon authorized by law, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1861, for the election of a Senator for said Senatorial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lovell H. Rousseau, and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make the return of said election in the mode and manner prescribed by law.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Louisville, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1861, and in the 10th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MOSKOW, Secy. of State.
July 12 wdt-w3m

FEMALE SCHOOL.
Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Ballou, Teachers.
PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.
TERMS:
For young ladies attending the higher branches, per year..... \$100
For primary department, per year..... 30
Music and French extra.
ma25 wdt-w3m

TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES.
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort. Repairing done on short notice, and reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order, and repaired by hand.
I Don't forget the place—G. W. Miller's Tin and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
ma25 wdt-w3m G. W. MILLER

Glad News for the Unfortunate!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.
CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS
CHEROKEE REMEDY!
An Unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.
THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHERE ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.
It is entirely unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as it contains no Mercury, and is composed of pure Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of delicious and delicious Syrup.
It is a general alterative and blood purifier, and is equally efficacious in curing SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, PHILIP'S GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, MERCURIAL and ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES, curing them more speedily and permanently than any other medicine known. It cures the itching and cleansing the blood! Causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all impurities and perniciosa which have induced disease.
It cures all old cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet, and all other Venereal Diseases, and is especially recommended in old cases it never fails, and it cures them from one to three days. A few drops will remove all scalding heat, chord and pain.
It does not affect the breath, or interfere with any class of business.
It requires no assistance from other medicines.
It can be used on the Toilet-table, or in the bath, and is equally efficacious in being suspected as a remedy for private diseases.
A Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full directions for their permanent cure, accompanies each bottle.
For full particulars get a Circular free from any of our Agents in the United States.
It is sold in the Retail Price of One Bottle, or the Bottle for \$5, by all responsible Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and at wholesale by Wm. Leitch, Druggist, New York.
POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors, and Manufacturers, New York.
Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, apothecary, Tennison Wilson Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Local Wholesale Agents.
ma25 wdt-w3m

PREPARED BY
POTTER & MERWIN, NEW YORK.
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Diurnal Emissions, Nervous and General Debility, Impotence, and all Diseases arising from Syphilis, or the Abuse of Venereal Indulgence.
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering from some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.
They are afflicted with, or herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Discharge of Urine, and a general feeling of debility. Disruption of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, &c. &c. In every one of these cases, the use of our Pills, which and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."
These remedies are composed of the following prescriptions: A box of Castles, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a box of Virile Tonic Pills, all of which have important effects to perform, and would be useful in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz: They diminish the violence of sexual excitement and emissions.
They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions.
They remove all morbid love, weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.
They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness.
They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system.
By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood.
They cure when all other means have failed.
They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any other dangerous or deleterious ingredients.
They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.
They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate.
That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the Castles at \$1 per box and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, send for the price, twelve cents stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effective means of preventing pregnancy, should use Dr. Price's Pills. They are perfectly safe, and will prevent the conception of the Menstrual, or any disease, peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Price's Pills. They are perfectly safe, and will prevent the conception of the Menstrual, or any disease, peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Price's Pills. They are perfectly safe, and will prevent the conception of the Menstrual, or any disease, peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Price's Pills.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other cause, are unable to conceive, should use Dr. Price's Pills. They are perfectly safe, and will prevent the conception of the Menstrual, or any disease, peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Price's Pills.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.
Send for Circulars and general weakness. Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address, MILLER & CO., General Agents, New York.

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

DR. J. H. DAVIS' VEGETABLE

RHEUMATISM CURE.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to a medicine that has been known for twenty years to be the

FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery.*

Sore Throat and Diphtheria

Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unsolicited* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

Meers, J. N., HARRIS & Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Gentlemen:—The remedy I have in Perry Davis Pain Killer, as a confederate for Colds, Coughs, Bruises, Sprains, and Indigestion, the cure of which I have successfully used, I induce me to cheerfully recommend it to your use.

I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a cold, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very freely the next morning, which entirely destroyed the cold, increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every one known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and indispensable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and would travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as these worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the cheap. Beware of this valuable medicine.

Sold by Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Dealers everywhere.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broadhead, Louisville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

mar7 w&t-wly

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD.

DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.

FOR THE CURE OF

Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IT is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, are advised to use it, and it will drive the diseases from the system, and when once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S Cerate, or Ointment,

and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and where once used, it has never again needed, and is capable of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Eruptions, Ringworms, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped Lips, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or of the Skin.

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,

the Cerate is the only thing required to cure should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by Medicine dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western States, Cincinnati, O.

To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broadhead, Louisville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

mar7 w&t-wly

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S BILTERS.

THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them the best.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEFERE, writes from Navarre, Stark, co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by the medical profession from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "I have used them for several years, and find myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with all my heart."

Dr. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and will then make several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

Chas. W. DAVIS, of Egan, Blountville, Henry, co., Ind., writes us a long letter, undated of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, and a general prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

Dr. J. H. WENT, writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a Confession), "I have used them for several years, and find myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with all my heart."

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